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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1922.

All the Gold in the World.

"Will you tell the ex-soldier," asks a bonus advocate, "what you mean by impractical financial features of the bonus in view of the fact that we have practically all the gold on earth?"

All the gold on earth! If we really had it all it would be barely more than the proposed bonus of five billions of dollars. But the country's gold money stock could not be dissolved in the bonus furnace, could not be scattered on the winds for any other purpose, without nation-wide disaster.

Gold, as money, is only the measuring stick which measures the value of labor, of food, of goods, of investments, of savings, of insurance in their exchange relations the one with the other.

Gold, as the basis of sound currencies, is only the security behind them to make them as accurate and as universal measuring sticks as the gold itself—so long as any man can demand gold for his currency in other form whenever he wants it and can get it on the spot. When he cannot do that his currency is a false measure, a more or less valueless thing, ranging in depreciation all the way from a slight discount to the worthlessness of the Russian ruble, according to the mass of paper money piled upon the trace of gold.

If anybody could put to the test the primitive conception that nothing more is needed to pay a bonus of any amount than to have barrels of gold standing in the United States Treasury equal to the bonus and then to knock out the barrel heads and let the gold run out, with a gold cleanup for the soldier bonus, the bonus which the politicians have tried to put through Congress would not turn out to be merely a five billion dollar bonus. It might become in its immediate cost and loss to the American people, with their currency value dynamited, their financial system Russianized, business credits torn to shreds and industry scuttled, a hundred billion dollar, a two hundred billion dollar bonus—nobody knows what. There would be no way to reckon the immeasurable loss and destruction that the American people would suffer from casting the country's gold supply into the bonus pit.

Bar Admission Standards.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the American Bar Association at its last meeting a conference of members of the legal profession has been called to meet in Washington on Thursday and Friday next to discuss the adoption of higher educational requirements for admission to the bar. ELIHU ROOT is chairman of the committee in charge. There will be three sessions. Over the first Chief Justice TAFT will preside.

It would be hard to imagine an assemblage more representative of the dignity and prestige of the legal profession in the United States than this gathering will be. The topic concerns not the legal profession alone but the public also. In a report of the American Bar Association's educational committee, of which he is chairman, Mr. ROOT dwelt on this matter of the legal profession's responsibility to the public. While men of business experience have little difficulty in getting the services of lawyers of high moral and professional attainments, the majority of clients have nothing to guide them except a certificate of admission to practice issued by authority of law. "If this were a reliable certificate of character and efficiency," said Mr. ROOT, "all would be well. But it is not. Both good and bad lawyers are in active practice, and no adequate machinery has been devised to enable the uninformed client to distinguish the good from the bad."

It is toward the establishment of standards of character and education which will relieve this condition that the Washington conference will work. The subject has engaged the attention of the American Bar Association for many years. Unfortunately the discussion was largely academical. It usually began and ended with the passage of excellent resolutions. But latterly there has been a change in the association's attitude. Undoubtedly the success of the American Medical Association in raising the standards of admission to medical practice, a success which Mr. ROOT characterized as "so great as almost to challenge credulity," was a spur to the lawyers.

At all events, at the association's convention in 1921 the subject was taken up with vigor. Specific standards of legal education were defined as prerequisites to admission to practice. The conference now to meet in Washington was ordered. It may be expected to mark an epoch in American jurisprudence.

Slaves of the Piano.

Wherever her story is read thousands of reminiscent souls will extend sympathy to the Pelham girl who ran away from home and went to work as a servant to escape piano lessons.

It is wrong, we need scarcely say, for children to run away from home. But it is worse for parents to tie pianos around the necks of children who have no bent toward music and to whom piano practice is the most terrible form of slavery.

The custom of compelling children to take piano lessons whether they like them or not is one of the outgrowths of that vanity which comes with American prosperity. For generations the piano has been the badge of the well to do domicile. Crossing the bar between poverty and "moderate circumstances" was the signal to buy a piano.

Once the piano was in the house could it stand there silent? Not while one, two or three ablebodied children were there, potential Paderewskis! Usually the mildest and most obedient child was picked out for the sacrifice. The neighborhood piano teacher was called in and the ordeal began. Ordeal for child, ordeal for teacher, ordeal for the neighbors. Tinkle, tink, tinkle tink! No galley slave straining at an oar in the top tier went at his task with less heart.

And what good ever came of it? None, except that after untold agony on the part of the child its parent could one day say to callers, "I'll have Susie come in and play 'Smith's March' for you; her teacher says she is getting along wonderfully with her music."

There are societies for keeping children from want, evil and the ancient forms of cruelty. But where is the Society for the Suppression of Enforced Piano Lessons?

A Real Policeman's Job.

The motto of the Northwest Mounted Police, "Maintien le droit," was freely translated by the troopers to mean "Go where you are sent." This famous police force has been reorganized and has a new name, but its traditions and sense of duty have descended to its successor and its cooperating bodies. An instance of this is found in a recent official report by the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and constitutes one of the most remarkable details ever given to a single police officer in that it was undertaken in the midwinter of northwestern Canada, it entailed 103 days of consecutive duty with the necessity of providing food supplies in an almost uninhabited region and it involved a journey of 1,900 miles by snowshoes, dog teams and canoes. the thermometer hovering all the time between 30 and 50 degrees below zero.

An Indian tramping down from the arctic circle region told a priest at Fond du Lac, on the northern frontier of Saskatchewan, that he had found a man dead in a shack about 100 miles away. The priest notified the commanding officer of the police at Prince Albert, 500 miles to the south. Within an hour Officer M. CHAPPIUS was on his way to investigate the matter. It is from his report, written with the least expenditure of words and with no attempt at magnifying his task, that the details of his trip are gathered.

When he reached Isle à la Crosse on February 16 he had to buy a dog team and a sleigh "owing to the fact that no one would hire me a sleigh, and no one would make the trip with his own dogs." Five days afterward when he reached Cree Lake the snow was four feet deep and the thermometer about 50 degrees below zero. His guide refused to go further and the native Indians declared it was impossible to reach Fond du Lac, but a white trapper agreed to accompany him. The only food he could buy was four quarters of caribou.

On March 12 they had left only a little tea and half a bannock and no food for the dogs, but, he says, "we kept on." The next day "we had nothing to eat, our dog team got smaller, as I had to leave two dogs behind, which were eaten by wolves." In the evening of March 14 his "feelings were revived" by the sight of a shack, the first he saw since leaving Cree Lake. He found in it some frozen fish. "I took fifty of them; I could have taken more, but it is not a good policy, as I did not know who was the owner of the fish, and was afraid of putting him in the same position we were, almost starving." He found out later, however, who the owner was and paid him "10 cents a fish, making a total payment of $5."

After he reached Fond du Lac he had yet an eight day journey on snowshoes, as the dog team could not travel much of the way owing to the high banks of rocks. He found that the man whose death he had come to investigate had died from natural causes, perhaps cold or starvation. He had been dead at least a year. It was impossible to bury the body on account of the solid rock. So, he says:

"I pulled the rock stove to pieces and brought in some stones from the outside and lowered the bed and body to the ground; after wrapping up the remains with a blanket and canvas I put a number of logs and wood over the body, then placed the stones on top, thereby forming a grave. Before leaving I nailed up the door and window and wrote on the door in English, French, Cree and Chipewayn that this was the grave of EMMANUEL PRESSON, and that no person was to interfere or attempt to go inside the shack."

A few little details, which were crowded into the last paragraph of the report and which Officer CHAPPIUS almost forgot to mention, were that the trip back "was harder owing to the fact that I took a lunatic at the request of the residents of Fond du Lac and handed him over to the Alberta Provincial Police," that he saw no game but was never out of sight of a large number of wolves, and that for much of the distance "there was such a blizzard blowing that we could not see the dogs in front of us."

CHAPPIUS's job was a man's job, one for a man of resources and of the kind of grit that looks upon "insurmountable obstacles" only as something to be overcome. Obedience of orders was as natural as drawing breath; he was sent and he did what he set out to do. He was the real policeman, to whom the sense of duty is above everything else, and it matters little whether his post covers 1,900 miles of Canadian snow or a city street.

Subway Speech Reform.

It has been one of the profound convictions of most New Yorkers for many years that no human agency could improve the speech of the conductors and guards of elevated and subway railroads. Neither solemn pleading nor humorous criticism had any effect on the guards, who pursued the even tenor and bass of their linguistic ways, deaf to all suggestions of reform. In conversation with passengers they talked Manhattanese as fluently as the worst of us. But when it came to announcing stations they lapsed into a tongue nobody could understand.

But now the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway management has worked a marvel. In some cars of this system passengers hear a voice clearly announcing the name of the station at which the stop is made and the name of the next station at which the train is to stop. The announcement comes from voices projected from the roofs, megaphones carry the sound through the cars and the passengers know exactly where they are at.

Many wonderful things have been accomplished by the telephone. There are New Yorkers who are firmly convinced the most remarkable of all these feats is the bettering of the speech of subway guards brought about by the telephonic attachments by means of which the stations are announced in these subway cars. Perhaps in time all conductors and guards will do as well as some now do.

Germany's Middle Class.

In its news columns to-day THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes some intensely human documents furnished by its Berlin bureau. They present a vivid picture of the conditions with which that great body of Germans who represent what Europe calls the middle classes struggles to live beneath a heavy weight of taxes and the added burden imposed by the depreciation of the German mark. To the general reader and to the student of sociology alike these conditions present the same interesting problems: How does the middle class of Germany really live? Will it not through the loss of ability to maintain its standards and traditions become submerged or die out?

Before the war Germany was a land where caste was recognized and thus the expression middle class had as clearly defined and as distinct a meaning as anywhere else in the world. Those who constituted it had a class pride. They were proud of the fact that they were the real leaders in financial and industrial Germany, that they developed the nation's wealth of natural resources and its riches of man power. The imperial and royal houses, the nobility and the military classes may have despised the German middle class and looked upon its successful members as upstarts and newly rich, yet they willingly and gladly made use of the power and influence of its distinguished chemists and industrial engineers, of its Krupps, Stinnesses and Rathenaus.

But with the establishment of the new Germany royalty, nobility and the army officer passed as distinct castes. In their place came the Germans who either had retained some of their pre-war wealth or had grown rich since the war began. There remained the laboring class, as clearly defined now as before the world war. Between these two groups is the present German middle class. In his recent remarks upon the outlook in Germany an English observer, WILLIAM H. DAWSON, said that he sympathized less keenly with the great body of wage earners, "who have not won back everything that they enjoyed before the war," than with the middle class, "the pensioners, annuitants and rentiers, the professional classes and a large section of the official classes."

In the statements furnished by the Berlin bureau of THE NEW YORK HERALD a school director says: "My salary is nominally 66,000 marks, but in reality I draw 48,000, the remainder being deducted for taxation." His pay thus is 135 marks a day [or about 67½ cents in American money, when the school director spoke], which is "about as much as a man of my taste would eat up in a day's visit to Berlin." "My wife and I keep going," he says, "only by the most unabashed scrutiny of every outlay." A former Captain of Infantry Guards places his total income at 3,500 marks—$17.50—a month. On this his wife and two children "manage to live with the greatest economy."

A pastor with a family of six says that the property he had before the war has all been spent, that his salary in 1913 was 7,500 marks, or $1,770, and is now 32,000, or $175; and that where he paid 5.2 per cent. on his income in 1913 he now pays 10 per cent. A physician with a large practice before the war says that the property he inherited is worth only one-fifteenth of its earlier value, that his entire income is used up for meals and upkeep. When his income is gone, he says, "I shall have nothing left so far as I can see but to put a bullet through my head." There is in all these economic biographies a pessimistic outlook, an apparent inability to improve present conditions or to find a gleam of hope in the future.

But this does not mean, as has been said, that the "German middle class is dying out." That to-day this is the weakest element in the German population is perhaps true. That in the present struggle wealth and labor as the two fittest elements have survived is evident. But the survival of the fittest does not imply the extinction of the weaker. The promising features of many of these economic statements are the willingness to make sacrifices that the children may be educated, the unquenchable desire for books and good reading, the willingness to work and the determination to stick it out. What those countries where castes are recognized call the middle class is the class which forms the bone and sinew of nations. Germany herself and the remainder of the world will find it an element of the German population worth preserving.

Landis Does the Right Thing.

The resignation of KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS from the Federal bench is a proper and welcome document. Everybody, whether he be interested in the judiciary or baseball, will approve the Judge's decision.

Long ago THE NEW YORK HERALD expressed the opinion that Judge LANDIS's position was not tenable. Aside from the question whether he could find time to serve as High Commissioner of baseball while attending to the grave and important duties of a United States District Judge there was the matter of the dignity of the bench. True, the pay of our Federal Judges is poor; but greater men than LANDIS have been willing to take the sacrifice with the honor.

The very fact that the baseball owners were willing to pay Judge LANDIS a salary nearly six times as large as the $7,500 he received as a Federal Judge aggravated the case. The Landis of baseball overshadowed the Landis of the Illinois District Court. The judicial office, even if its incumbent administered it perfectly, was belittled by his occupation on the side.

We are glad to see Judge LANDIS in a single field. His keen intellect, his interest in and knowledge of the national game, his evident desire to make baseball clean, all promise a career of usefulness. The incident of his attempt to hold the two places at once may have good results. It has called the public's attention to the fact that this Government pays its Judges miserably.

Dr. ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard University, tells the Massachusetts Legislature that the Puritans were hard drinkers, and "their descendants still illustrate the evil consequences." Dr. ELIOT is a man of courage, but has he not gone too far when he challenges all those who assert they are descended from the Puritans? The number of these is as the sands of the seashore; they threaten to overwhelm the universal sage of Cambridge.

LANDIS is out, and public sentiment may be credited with at least an assist.

An airplane has been used to carry money to an Arkansas bank on which a run had begun. So far bank bandits have not used airplanes in their business, but they are likely to accept the suggestion contained in this incident. Soon we may read with wonder of the exploits of the yeggmen of the air.

The Irish Free State wants its own currency. The wearing of the long green.

The Theater.

The scene is set—a sylvan way;
The sullen sun sets cold
As through the clouds that veil the day
It pours its tarnished gold.

No bird flits through the bare gray boughs
Along the darkening dell,
And sad the rising night wind soughs,
And sad the evening bell.

The snow is sodden on the ground,
The whistling wind grows keen,
But we a talisman have found
That warms us to the scene.

For spring waits in the dressing room,
So runs the rumor free,
And soon shall make the dull play bloom
While we applaud in glee.

MAURICE MORRIS.

The Snow That Comes to Stay.

These are the blind and oblivious days
When softly one glides through the whitening ways.
Flake upon flake, fast following down,
Laps the deep country and little town.
The city its moment of whiteness hath,
Ere foot or tire can score a path.
Who will of this moment shall sing or say,
I speak of the Snow That Comes to Stay.
I will use two words from the common speech,
But words are they of a fathom reach.
And words are they you may daily meet,
Both in these streets and in "The Street"—
Snows of the veering years that hide
(Like driftage drawn down by receding tide)
Some of the worst . . . and some of the best!
Surely, ere now, those words you have guessed—
"Snowed under!"

So do men think, and so do they say,
Of those lost in the Snow That Comes to Stay:
Buried are they of the futile schemes,
Buried are they of the shimmering dreams,
Of the singing heart, of the civic sight—
Ay, and many of those that waged good fight
(Yet lost, though they battled for human right).
Tragic the issues they had to meet;
Now over them go the myriad feet.
How can I number them—name them all,
Of whom men will say, if men will recall,
"Snowed under"?

The whirling, the blinding, the staying snow!
It were wise that we watch where our footsteps go:
For, once we are down, we never uprise,
But the drift oblivious over us lies,
And it matters no more that better than we,
And braver, no hour of resurgence shall see—
Snowed under!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Discolored City Statues.

Park Department Efforts to Protect Public Monuments.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article in regard to the effects of atmospheric conditions in this city on outdoor statues has raised again the very interesting question as to the merits of marble and bronze for statuary and their suitability for exterior use.

When it comes to lasting qualities it seems that, without considering preservative treatments, the bronze statues have the best of the argument, although even bronze becomes pitted through oxidation or faulty casting and requires rather frequent applications of preservative coatings to prevent uneven coloring after exposure to the elements.

Marble is of course easily dissolved in the acidulated rain water and unless preserved the surface disintegration increases in geometric proportion, gathering dirt on the rough service.

The discoloration you mention in regard to the Verdi monument is not due to the preservative treatment but is caused by the oxidation of iron particles in the dust carried into the marble by water. In many cases marble is discolored through oxidation of the iron which is native to stone. The preservative which we are using is colorless and is chemically inert, so that there is no chemical action resulting from the treatment. It has the effect, however, of showing up the yellow color of the oxidized iron for the first few months after it is treated.

The only way to remove this entirely would be to cut off a considerable part of the surface, and this of course would ruin the sculpture. The proper method of procedure would be to preserve all marble monuments immediately upon erection. If this is done the marble will require less care than bronze and no yellow discoloration will take place.

The Park Department is doing its best now to make up for these past omissions and is trying to prevent further disintegration and discoloration.

In 1885, when the Obelisk was fast losing its hieroglyphs, the Park Department had this preservative treatment applied. No change has taken place since them, and an eminent geologist called in by the city recently reported that the wax preservative is still filling the pores.

Delicate stone work in Central Park the carving of which cost many hundred thousand dollars has been allowed to decay and is at present in an alarming condition, and it will be a matter of great regret if funds cannot be secured to preserve these priceless carvings to future generations.

GUSTAVE J. STEINACHER,
Chief Engineer Park Department.
NEW YORK, February 18.

Ten Cents a Pair Profit.

Reply to a Stock Criticism Against Successful Corporations.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: A common and plausible way to assail success is to select some prosperous corporation, take the published report of its earnings and dividends, and then attribute the high cost of the article concerned to excessive profits.

Almost every successful big business has been treated in this way; this is the basis of practically all the arraignments of the beef trust, yet nearly all the small butchers have been compelled to close their shops because they could not compete with the prices of the great packing houses.

There are no exceptions to the rule that in creative industry, as regards articles not patented, the corporation that best serves the public, both in prices and quantity, that keeps the good will of its employees and that advertises extensively is the one that achieves the greatest success. Consequently it becomes the target of demagogues.

A labor paper last week headed an article "This Tells Why Shoes Are High," and then said that the largest shoe manufacturing corporation in the world in its annual report showed a profit of $4,642,889, equivalent to 21.58 per cent. on its stock outstanding.

In round numbers the corporation makes 50,000,000 pairs of shoes a year and sells them at a profit of ten cents a pair, which is a small factor in their retail cost.

The labor paper's own statement, that it is the largest shoe manufacturing corporation in the world, is conclusive evidence of the integrity and efficiency of its methods. EDGAR J. DWYER.
NEW YORK, February 18.

Economics.

Knicker—What are Smith's finances?
Bocker—He borrows to save to spend.

Influenza and Its Prevention

Former Health Officer Doty Tells What Is Known of the Disease and the Way to Guard Against It.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty in the Medical Record.

The commonest disease of mankind, an acute infection of the upper respiratory passages most frequently called influenza or grippe, has had innumerable names proposed for it. Influenza, grippe and cold were undoubtedly coined by the laity, for they have not the slightest scientific significance. The word influenza is of Italian origin and was suggested during the seventeenth century, for it was believed that this disease was the result of some influence exerted by the stars, hence influenza. Grippe was proposed by the French about the same period. The term cold is of later origin and is the most reasonable of all terms employed, for it gives a clew to some of the exciting causes of the disease—climatic changes, exposure, &c. The terms all refer to the same type of infection which prevails chiefly during the cold weather.

There is abundant evidence that for the last 300 years at least the medical profession has discussed the etiology of this disease, and unfortunately exact knowledge is still wanting. The presumption established by Pfeiffer in 1893 that he had discovered the specific organism of influenza has not been confirmed. It is the common practice in the profession and laity to refer to a mild infection of this type as a cold and to a more abrupt and serious one as influenza or grippe. This is neither logical nor reasonable, for a generally satisfactory differential diagnosis cannot be made.

Furthermore, an attempt to do this is not without danger, for both the family physician and patient are apt to overlook the fact that what is apparently a so-called simple cold may abruptly change its character and assume a serious form. To discard these meaningless terms and substitute one which has some scientific value would be distinctly advantageous to the medical profession as well as the public. Under the present practice the inconsistency of a municipal health ordinance which calls for the reporting of influenza is obvious. The physician does not know what class of case clearly comes within this meaning and neither do health officials.

So-called influenza, grippe or cold is due to the presence of certain infectious organisms found upon the mucous membrane of the air passages, particularly the nose and throat; therefore every reasonable means should be employed to prevent the transmission of the infectious agents from one person to another. We should also maintain good health by carefully observing the laws of personal hygiene and avoid the well known exciting causes, such as undue exposure to cold, abrupt climatic changes, improper dress, wet or damp feet or clothing and drafts; the latter are so generally accepted as a common excitant of colds that it would seem unwise to open the windows of public vehicles, particularly subway cars, which allow the entrance at one point of a current of air under great pressure, the effect of which upon those in the vicinity may well be understood.

It is quite true that those in robust health contract colds or so-called influenza; it is also true that those who are unmindful of their health and are not careful to avoid the exciting causes suffer more severely from the disease and are more liable to its complications than others. I believe that the severity of the influenza epidemic of 1918 was due largely to the greatly impaired physical condition of the public following the war, with its depressing influence, long continued nervous tension and poor and insufficient food; these factors rendered the people of this and other countries far more susceptible to the disease and less resistant to the action of the specific organisms.

Unfortunately the public has not been fully advised as to the importance of good health as a very valuable means of protection. Health officials have endeavored rather to prevent the extension of this disease by the enforcement of measures which relate almost solely to the transmission of infectious agents from one person to another.

It is disturbing to the public to note that the methods employed in the various sections of the country are not of a uniform character and are often diametrically opposed to one another. Public schools, churches, theaters and the like are closed in some places, in others they are allowed to remain open. Health officials in certain cities have seriously considered the disinfection of public conveyances and in some instances the number of passengers has actually been limited; in other places these measures have received no official attention. The public naturally argues from this that the various protective measures employed during outbreaks of infectious disease are dependent largely upon the theory of public health officials and are not well recognized and approved methods of prevention.

People will congregate in groups notwithstanding municipal ordinances to the contrary, and it is far better that churches, theaters and the like should remain open where people can meet in well appointed and ventilated places where they may be informed from the pulpit or the stage concerning the means by which protection may be obtained. This is far better than for persons to seek their own assembling places, where there is no care or observation. Furthermore, the closing of places of amusement during an epidemic tends to depress the public spirit, which would militate against overcoming this condition.

If public schools are closed children congregate in the halls of tenement houses and other places where there is no observation or care and where infectious disease may extend with great rapidity. It also deprives children of educational opportunities for a number of weeks or months. If they are not disturbed in their studies and are carefully examined by a nurse or physician upon reaching the school house in the morning and are kept under observation during the day the early symptoms of the disease may be detected and there is but little danger to their associates; furthermore, if children are at school they are kept away from various sources of infection.

The disinfection of public conveyances, like the disinfection of money, is so at variance with modern sanitation that it is unworthy of consideration.

The value of vaccine as a preventive measure in connection with this disease has been freely discussed during the last two or three years. Even the most optimistic advocates of this form of treatment do not claim its value has been assured, therefore it would seem unfair to recommend its widespread use, for it leaves the public to decide a question which the medical profession has not yet determined.

If the public could be better informed concerning the importance of maintaining good health and avoiding the exciting causes of this disease the result would be more effective in the way of prevention than the employment of unreasonable and drastic measures which tend to depress the public and which do not secure its cooperation—a most important consideration.

Winter Dawn.

The dawn its windy clarion flings
Across the wintry wastes, and yet
I love the dawn because it brings
Me nearer to the violet.

The dawn as though on crimson wings
Ascends the frosty arc of blue;
I love the dawn because it brings
Me each day, sweetheart, nearer you.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Motor Car Accidents.

Three Suggestions to Assure More Safety to Pedestrians.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: To reduce the number of persons injured by motor cars in city streets I desire to make the following suggestions:

1. Limit the motor trucks to a speed not exceeding eight miles an hour within the city limits.

2. Compel all motor car drivers when approaching within half a block of a crossing where one or more pedestrians are moving to slacken speed in addition to sounding the signal, so that the car will be in complete control when nearing the crossing. That course would result in the elimination of a large majority of what are called accidents.

3. Cars turning into a street or avenue from that in which the traffic has been stopped should be limited to a speed not exceeding a specified limit, whether that be four, five or six miles an hour. For illustration: I reached the southeast corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue recently just as the up and down traffic was stopped by the traffic officer's signal. Cars on Madison avenue going two deep were stopped very close to the crossing.

I was about to cross when from Forty-second street east came a taxicab honking vigorously and at a speed which was at least fifteen miles an hour. That made me halt, of course. About fifty feet behind that taxicab came a second one acting precisely the same as the first. Somewhere between forty-five and fifty feet behind that second one came a third, all three going down town. That stopped me and others from crossing to the west side of the avenue.

Just at that time the traffic officer's signal sounded for the up and down traffic to be resumed. Then I and others had to wait and take a chance of dodging across when opportunity offered. If these taxis had been compelled to round the corner slowly in proceeding down town and until they passed the pedestrian line there would have been no trouble. W.

NEW YORK, February 18.

Flappers.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Will somebody kindly define the meaning of the word flapper? V. RHODES.
ALBANY, February 18.

Beginning Higher Up.

If but a certain blade were sheathed
We mortals would be charmed;
That angel with the flaming sword
Has never yet disarmed.

The Missing Word.

Solvers of the Puzzle Do Better Than the Originator.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: "R. S. T." asks for an English word of five letters from which can be made twenty-six other words. If I understand his proposition correctly I can go him seven better, making thirty-three words with the word heart. M. Q. F.
WEST HARTFORD, Conn., February 17.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I submit as a solution of "R. S. T.'s" puzzle the word stare, from which I form twenty-eight words. W. D. R.
SOMERVILLE, N. J., February 18.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The word that seems to meet "R. S. T.'s" requirements is times. But my list contains forty-eight words, none of them proper nouns, plurals or apostrophied words. They are all in the dictionary as words. A. A. A.
NEW YORK, February 18.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The word plate seems to be the answer to the puzzle submitted by "R. S. T." of Bridgeport, as twenty-six other words can be made out of it, excluding the word itself and using plurals. C. H. L.
SCHENECTADY, February 17.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I find in cream twenty-six words. W. D. L. R.
NEW YORK, February 18.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The hidden word puzzle submitted by "R. S. T." might be solved by the use of the word paste for a foundation and procuring three from twenty-eight words. Twenty-seven words can be made from the word stare. F. A. P.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn., February 18.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: From steal I get twenty-eight words. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
NEW YORK, February 18.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: My word is anger, from which I make twenty-six words. JAMES PILLON.
COLD SPRING ON HUDSON, February 18.

A Dream of Flowers.

I walked within a garden rare;
Great roses white and red,
And lilies many feet across
Towered higher than my head,
And mignonette and marigolds,
And delicate sweet peas,
Alyssum and heliotrope
Grew taller than the trees.

Verbenas and geraniums,
Forget-me-nots of blue,
And pinks presented blossoms big
As sofa pillows too.
I started up, the world was still
Enwrapped in snow and fog,
I'd fallen fast asleep above
A florist's catalogue.

MINNA IRVING.

Uncle Joe's Quakerism.

His Association With Gurney the Missionary, Whose Name He Bears.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your editorial article entitled "Uncle Joe's Little Joke" why do you refer to him as "the transplanted Quaker"? I have often wondered whether the Gurney in Speaker Cannon's name was derived from J. J. Gurney, the famous Quaker preacher. Can you tell me? ADMIRER.
NEW YORK, February 18.

Mr. Cannon's father was a Quaker by adoption into a Quaker family when he was left an orphan by the death of both parents. Mr. Cannon's mother was a Hollingsworth, a member of one of the old Quaker families. Uncle Joe was therefore a Quaker by birth, and he was named after John Joseph Gurney, an English Quaker, who, coming to this country as a missionary, visited New Garden, the Quaker settlement in North Carolina, where he met Dr. Horace Cannon, who made several pilgrimages with him to other Quaker settlements in the South, had great admiration for him and named his first born John Joseph Gurney Cannon.

Uncle Joe dropped the John and even the J. early in his life and signed himself "Joseph Gurney Cannon." Later he signed "Joseph G." and still later "J. G. Cannon." He admits the Gurney, however, and also the Quaker birthright, and would have remained a Quaker but for the fact that he married a Methodist girl and refused to express regret to the congregation for going outside the fold.

He is said to have remarked to his wife, "Mary, they put the question too soon after our wedding day." But he ceased to be a member of the Friends Meeting from the date he refused to express regret for marrying outside the fold.

Uncle Joe has remained much of a Quaker all his life; he admires Quakers as much as though he still were a Friend in good standing, and the Quakers claim him as one of themselves just as though he had bowed to discipline and expressed regret. He receives letters from Quakers in all parts of the world who take pride in the record for courage and common sense that he has made in public life.

The Bible in School.

Its Influence in Education Both Spiritual and Literary.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I indorse sincerely Charles R. Skinner's letter entitled "The Bible in School."

In sounding the praises and honoring the name of our God fearing statesman Abraham Lincoln let us not lose sight of the fact that as a child and all through his career the Bible was his constant guide and close friend. It was truth fostered in youth which later breathed the spirit of freedom for the nation. It was always Abraham Lincoln's greatest concern that he be found on the side of God.

To-day this nation leads the world in spirituality. Think, if this is true at the present time, what the future holds for the people of our nation if the holy influence of prophets, Apostles, Christ Jesus, Paul and others were inculcated upon the thoughts of the youth of to-day through the Word of God. It would revolutionize the world and advance the kingdom of Christ on earth.

Even from a literary viewpoint the Bible is indorsed by eminent critics as a masterpiece in literature. Viewed in the light of scientific right thinking there is a golden woof of truth which can be traced throughout the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and which, when understood, can only tend to elevate, educate and spiritualize thought and lead to loftier ideals.

Let us hopefully pray that the time is not far distant when this Book of Books shall hold an important place in every school curriculum in America as a spiritual guide to higher thinking and living, as well as for its literary merit and beauty of style and expression.

HARRIET SMITH BROWN.
NEW YORK, February 18.

Central Park West.

A Plan to Make It a Two Way Street and Increase Its Usefulness.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In his recent recommendation that certain street car lines, including those on Columbus avenue south from 110th street, be abolished Daniel L. Turner, consulting engineer for the transit commission, has taken a step in the right direction.

The removal of the Columbus avenue surface tracks would of necessity throw a large amount of traffic to the cars which now travel up and down Central Park West, and that avenue would be made to serve the city as it should and as it never has done. There is no good reason why Central Park West should be a one way thoroughfare.

In 1917 the Ottinger bill passed the Legislature. It provided for the transfer of the easterly street car tracks on Central Park West to the western side of the avenue. This can now be done. The Central Park West cars can be made to relieve the ever present traffic congestion of the West Side.

To accomplish this will of course mean a cutting down of the sidewalk on the west side of Central Park West, but that is a matter which should have received attention long ago. With the avenue widened and again made a two way street the entire city will be benefited and time will be saved to thousands going to or from business. It seems to me that this is a matter which should receive prompt attention at the hands of the transit commission.

P. F. MORGAN.
NEW YORK, February 18.

Hylan in the News.

A Reader Who Does Not Enjoy Reports About the Mayor.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: As one of your readers it gets my goat to look at your admirable paper in the morning and read the rotten rubbish about Hylan from some of his handy men. The whole thing is disgusting.

If decent newspapers in New York had any sense they would publish nothing coming from Hirshfield or from Whalen. Cut out the stuff!

E. E. CARLIN.
NEW YORK, February 18.

Others Too.

From the Linn County (Mo.) Budget.

Happy is the man who knows he cannot tell a funny story.